LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE OPER POLAR SEA. BY Dr. L. L. Haves New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The long-promised work of Dr. Hayes has, after a delay of five years incident to the war, been laid before the public. The causes which have kept until now the record of the expedition unknown to the public, reflect great credit on the patriotism of the author. Arriving from his Arctic trip just in time to hear news of the defeat at Ball's Bluff, he at once offered his services to the Government, and has devoted all his time and attention to the duties of hospital surgeon. We doubt, however, whether his work will suffer in its popularity because of the delay. The engrossing topics of the war have died away, and we naturally turn to scientific subjects and narrations of adventures. The appearance of the work of Dr. Hayes is peculiarly welcome. The expedition under his command started from Boston on the 6th of July, 1860, and returned to that port in October, 1861. During this time, with his little schooner United States, he had penterated further than any other Northern explorer, and had sighted the Open Polar Sea. Although many of the incidents given in such a work must be similar to those related by Dr. Kane, yet the book is written in a very pleasant style, and contains many scientific and botanical discoveries never before made public. Yet the style in which the work is written is pleasing, and the stories told are graphic and amusing. We quote a few pages illustrating the anecdotes which are told in the book:-

The men have been busy sewing up seal-skins The men have been busy sewing up sear-skins into coats, pantaloons, and boots, to complete their winter wardrobe. They have tried very hard to get Mrs. Hans to do this work for them, but the indolent creature persistently refuses to sew a stitch. She is the most obstinate of her feels perfectly independent of everything and of everybody; pouts fiercely when she is not pleased, and gets the sulks about once a fortnight, when she declares most positively that she will abandon Hans and the white men forever, and go back to her own people. She once tried the experiment, and started off at a rapid rate, with her baby on her back, towards Cape Alexander. There had evidently been a domestic spat. Hans came out of his tent as if nothing had happened, and stood at the win-dow leisurely smoking his pipe, and watching her in the most unconcerned manner in the world. As she tripped off south I called his

"Where is she going, Hans?" "She no go. She come back—all right."
"But she will freeze, Hans?"
"She no freeze. She come back by by—you

And he went on smoking his pipe with a quiet chuckle which told how well he understood the whims of his beloved. Two hours afterwards she came back, sure enough, very meek and very cold, for the wind was blowing

meek and very cold, for the wind was blowing in her face.

The day being Saturday, the sallors are busy by turns at the wash-tub, to have a clean turn-out for Sunday, on which day, even in this remote corner of the world, everybody puts on his best, and at Sunday morning muster my people present a very neat and creditable appearance. The grey uniform which I have adopted as a dress-suit is always worn on that occasion, both by officers and men. Each officer has a schlor for a "washerwoman," and I have mine; and Knorr has just brought me in the most encouraging accounts of his skill, and as a proof of it I found on my table, when I came in out of the mooulight from a tramp to the open water (where I had been making some observations for temperature), a well-starched and neatly-ironed cambric handkerstarched and neatly-froned campric handker-chief, sprinkled with cologne.

The day, for some reason or other, seems to have been peculiarly bright and cheerful to everybody, and the cheerfulness runs on into the evening. I fancy that our old cook was in a more than usually good humor, and doubtless this has had something to do with it. For my own part, I must acknowledge the power of his artistic skill as affecting the moral sentiments, My walk to the open water was both cold and fatiguing. Desiring to get out as far as I could, I sprang over the loose ice-tables, and reached an iceberg near "The Twins," which I mounted; and, after digging a hole into it, found that it had a temperature only 80 lower than the tem-perature of the water that floated it, which was 290. I scrambled back to the fast ice as quickly as I could, for the tide and wind, which was strong from the land, looked very much as if they intended to carry the raft out to sea.

To come back to the cook-I was in a condition upon my return to do ample Justice to a fillet of venison, garnished with current-jelly, which was awaiting me, and upon the prepara-tion of which the cook had evidently exhausted all his skill and afterwards Knorr made for me, with my sleohol furnace, a cup of aromatic Mocha.

And so one may find pleasure even where Bacchus and Cupid deign not to come. True, this is the region into which Apollo voluntarily wandered after the decree of Olympus made him an exile, and where the Hellenic poets dreamed of men living to an incredible age, in the enjoyment of all possible felicity; but, to say the truth, I question the wisdom of the banished god, as tradition makes no mention of a schooner, and I find that in this "Residence of Boreas" one must look out for himself pretty sharply—poets to the contrary not with standing.
The cook brought me the dinner himself. "I tinks de Commander likes dis," said he, "coming from de cold."

"Yes, cook, it is really superb. Now, what can I do for you?" "Tank you, sar! I tinks if de Commander would only be so kind as to give mea clean shirt, I shall be very tankful. He see dis one be very dirty, and I gets no time to vash him."

shirt, I shall be very tankful. He see dis one be very dirty, and I gets no time to vash him."

"Certainly, cook, you shall have two."

"Tank you, sar!"—and he bends himself half double, meaning it for a bow, and goes back well pleased to his stove and his coppers.

Onr cook is quite a character. He is much the oldest man on board, and is the most singular mixture of adverse moral qualities that I have ever chanced to meet. He makes it his boast that he has never been off the ship's deck since leaving Boston. "Vat should I go ashore for?" said he, one day, to some of the efficers who were reciting to him the wonders of the land. "Me go ashore! De land be very good place to grow de vezetables, but it no place to be. I never goes ashore ven I can help it, and please my Hebenly Fader I never vill."

I have passed an hour of the evening very pleasantly with the officers in their cabin, have had my usual game of chess with Knorr, and now, having done with this journal for the day, I will soil myself up in my lest of furs and read in Marco Polo of those parts of the world where people live without an effort, know not the use of bear skins, and die of fever. After all, one's lines might fall in less pleasant places than in the midst of an Arctic winter.

the midst of an Arctic winter.

The Esquimaux character is but imperfectly understood, and the narrative of Dr. Hayes abounds with word-pictures of these curious people. The contrast between the two classes of Esquimaux females is well given:-

The chief had managed in some manner to get together another team of six good dogs, and he came up in fine style, bringing along with him on his small sledge everything that he had in the world, and that was not much. The con-veniences for life's comforts possessed by these veniences for life's comforts possessed by these Arctic nomads are not numerous; and it is fortunate that their desires so well accord with their means of gratifying them, for probably no people in the world possess so little, either of portable or other kind of property. The entire cargo of the sledge consisted of parts of two bear skins, the family bedding; a half-dozen seal skins, the family tent; two lances and two harpoons; a few substantial harpoon lines; a couple of lamps and pois; some implements and materials for repairing the sledge in the event materials for repairing the siedge in the event of accident; a seal-skip bag, containing the family wardrobe (that is, the implements for repairing it, for the entire wardrobe was on

their backs); and then there was a roll of dried grass, which they use as we do cork soles for the boots, and some dried moss for lamp-wick; and for food they had a few small pieces of walrus-meat and blubber. This cargo was covered with one of the scal skins, over which was passed from side to side a line, like a sandal-lacing, and the whole was bound down compactly to the sledge; and on the top of it rode the family, Kalutunah himself walking alongside and en-Kalutunan himself walking alongside and encouraging on his team rather with kind persuasion than with the usual Esquimaux cracity. In front sat the mother, the finest specimen of the Esquimaux matron that I had seen. In the large hood of her fox-skin coat, a sort of dorsal opossum-pouch, nestled a sleeping infant. Close beside the mother sat the boy to whom I have before referred, their first-born, and the father's pride. Next came a girl, about seven years old; and another, a three year old, was wrapped up in an immense quantity of furs, and was lashed to the upstanders.

As the sledge rounded to, near the years!

lashed to the upstanders.

As the sledge rounded to, near the vessel, I went out to meet them. The children were at first a little frightened, but they were soon got to laugh, and I found that the same arts which win the affections of Christian babies were equally potent with the heathen. The wife remembered me well, and called me "Doc-tee," while Kalutunah, ginning all over with delight, pointed to his dogs, exclaiming with pride, "They are fine ones!" to which I readily assented; and then he added, "I come to give them all to the Nalegaksoak;" and to this I also assented.

What surprised me most with this family was their apparent indifference to the cold. They had come from Iteplik in slow marches, stopping when tired in a snow shelter, or 10 stopping when tired in a snow shelter, or in deserted huts, and during this time our ther-mometers were ranging from 30° to 40° below zero; and when they came on board out of this tempera are it never seemed to occur to them o warm themselves, but they first wandered all over the ship, satisfying their curiosity. A few hours afterwards there arrived a family

of quite another description—Myouk and his wife of the ragged coat. They had waiked all the way up from Iteplik, the woman carrying her baby on her back all of these hundred and fifty miles. Myouk was evidently at a loss to fifty miles. Myouk was evidently at a loss to find an excuse for paying me this visit; but he put a bold front on, and, like Kalutunah, discovered a reason. "I come to show the Nalegaksoak my wife and Daktagee," pointing to the dowdy, dirty creature that owned him for a husband, and the forlorn being that owned him for a father. But when he perceived that I was not likely to pay much for the sight, he timidly remarked, with another significant point, "She made me come," and then started off, doubtless to see what he could steal.

After encountering innumerable dangers and hairbreadth escapes, and undergoing that fatigue and exposure incident to such an undertaking, the fond hopes of the Expedition were realized on the 19th of May, 1861, when he sighted the open sea. He thus describes his arrival at its shores, and the sight presented when he first, from an ice peak, saw the long-talked-of open sea which is supposed to surround the North Pole:-

Standing against the dark sky at the north, there was seen in the dim outline the white sloping summit of a noble headland—the most northern known land upon the globe. I judged northern known land upon the globe. I judged it to be in latitude \$2^{\circ} 30', or four hundred and fifty miles from the North Pole. Nearer, another bold cape stood forth; and nearer still the head-land, for which I had been steering my course the day before, rose majestically from the sea, as if pushing up into the very skies a lofty mountain peak, upon which the winter had dropped its diadem of snows. There was no land visible except the coast upon which I stood.

The sea beneath me was a mottled sheet of The sea Leneath me was a mottled sheet of white and dark patches, these latter being either soft decaying ice, or places where the ice had wholly disappeared. These spots were heightened in intensity of shade and multiplied in size as they receded, until the belt of the water-sky blended them all together into one uniform color of dark blue. The old and solid floes (some a quarter of a mile, and others miles across) and the massive ridges and wastes miles, across) and the massive ridges and wastes of hummocked ice which lay piled between them and around their margins, were the only parts of the sea which retained the whiteness

and solidity of winter.
I reserve to another chapter all discussion of the value of the observations which I made from this point. Semice it here to say that all the evidences showed that I stood upon the shores of the Polar Basin, and that the broad ocean lay at my feet; that the land upon which I stood culminating in the distant cape before me, was but a point of land projecting far into it, like the Ceverro Vostochnoi Noss of the opposite coast of Siberia; and that the little margin of lice which lined the shore was being steadily worn away; and within a month, the whole sea would be as free from Iceas I had seen the north water of Baffin Bay—interrupted only by a moving pack, drifting to and fro at the will of the wings and entrents. moving pack, drifting to the winds and currents.

To proceed further north was, of course, imossible. The crack which I have mentioned yould, of itself, have prevented us from making the opposite land, and the ice outside the bay was even more decayed than inside. Several open patches were observed near the shore, and in one of these there was seen a flock of *Davekte*. At several points during our march up Kennedy Channel I had observed their breeding-places, out I was not a little surprised to see the birds at this locality so early in the season. Several burgomaster-gulls flew over head, making their way northward, seeking the open water for their feeding grounds and summer haunts, Around these haunts of the birds there is never e after the early days of June.

And now my journey was ended, and I had nothing to do but make my way back to Port Foulke. The advancing season, the rapidity with which the thaw was taking place, the cerswith which the thaw was taking place, the certainty that the open water was eating into Smith Sound as well as through Baffin Bay from the south, as through Kennedy Channel from the north, thus endangering my return across to the Greenland shore, warned me that I had lingered long enough.

It now only remained for us to plant our flag in token of our discovery, and to deposit the control of t

in token of our discovery, and to deposit a record in proof of our presence. The flags were tied to the whip-lash, and suspended between two tall rocks, and while we were building a cairn, they were allowed to flutter in the breeze; then, tearing a leaf from my note-book, I wrote on it as follows:-

on it as follows:—

"This point, the most northern land that has ever been reached, was visited by the understrued, May 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, accompanied by George F. Knorr, travelling with a dog-sledge. We arrived here after a clisome march of forty-six days from my winter harbor, near cape Alexander, at the mouth of Smith Sound. My observations place us in latitude 81° 25'. longitude 70° 20', W. Our further progress was stopped by rotten ice and cracks. Kennedy Channel appears to expand into the Poiar Basin; and, satisfied that it is navigable at least during the mouths of July, August, and September, I go hence to my winter, harbor, to make another trial to get through Smith Scund with my vessel, after the fee breaks up this summer.

"May 19th, 1861.

This record he ing carefully secored in a small

my vessel, after the see breaks up this summer.
"May 19th, 1861.
This record being carefully secured in a small glass vial, which I brought for the purpose, it was deposited beneath the cairn; and then our faces were turned homewards. But I quit the place with rejuctance. It possessed a fascina-tion for me, and it was with no ordinary sensa-tions that I contemplated my situation, with one solitary companion, in that hitherto un-trodden desert; while my nearness to the carth's axis, the consciousness of standing upon laud far beyond the limits of previous observation, the reflections which crossed my mind respecting the vast ocean which lay spread out before
me, the thought that these ice-girdled waters
might lash the shores of distant islands where
dwell human beings of an unknown race, were
circumstances calculated to invest the very air with mystery, to deepen the curiosity, and to strengthen the resolution to persevere in my determination to sall upon this sea and to exclore its furthest limits; and as I recalled the plore its furthest limits; and as I recalled the struggles which had been made to reach this sca—through the ice and across the lee—by generations of brave men, it seemed as if the spirits of these old Worthies came to encourage me, as their experience had already guided me; and I felt that I had within my grasp "the great and notable thing" which had inspired the zeal of sturdy Frobisher, and that I had achieved the hope of matchless Parry.

The whole work is well worth attention and will be read not only by those who feel a deep interest in Arctic discovery, but by all who desire to keep versed in the literature of the day. It is handsomely printed and well bound, and contains several admirable steel engravings, in addition to a number of pencil sketches, illustrating the plants, animals, and peculiarities of that unknown zone into which the Doctor and his party so successfully penetrated.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES BY HENRY WINTER DAVIS, OF MARKLAND. New York; Harper & Brothers, Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippin-

Had Henry Winter Davis lived, there is no position in the gift of the people to which he could not have with reason aspired. Possessed of a splendid intellect, and endowed with a courage more than ordinarily found in public men he at the same time adhered with inflexible resolution to principle, and combined with energy and determination great powers of head and breadth of heart. Dying in his prime, before the new regime which he so ardently longed for had dawned, he went comparatively unappreciated to his grave. Every day, however, raises him in the estimation of the publie; and as his bravery and fidelity to right become more appreciated, he will continue to rise in the public esteem. The work before us is a full and revised edition of all his public speeches and writings, and affords the best index to his actions. In it we have, in his own words, the cause of his defection from the Union party, and the reason of his resignation from the Committee on Foreign Relations. His speeches are able, eloquent, and full of argument. There is no useless verbiage. Prefaced to his own papers is the biographical sketch delivered before the Houses of Congress by Hon, J. A. J. Creswell on the occasion of his death. He was certainly in every respect a rising man, a man of the people, the foremost advocate of liberty, and one whose conscientious devotion to principle placed him so far in advance of the time-serving statesmen of his generation, as to prevent a recognition of his talents and virtues until after his death.

THE PAPACY: ITS HISTORIC ORIGIN AND PRIMI-TIVE RELATIONS WITH THE EASTERN CHURCHES. By the Abbe Guettee, D. D. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

The Abbe is a man of courage and of undoubted piety, and his efforts to purify the Roman Catholic Church are well known and appreciated. The present volume, although written in the Church, is, at the same time, an advocate of reform, and is eminently calculated to do good. Tracing the early rise of the claimed prerogatives of the Pontiff, he takes that side of the discussion favored by the Conneil at Constance, over four centuries ago, and what was, at a later day, boldly advocated by the Conference at Basle. He is a man of erudition and well informed, and his work is a profound and convincing essay on the falsity of many of the claims of Rome. It is well translated and neatly published, and is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"THE ROONEYS."-We have read with great satisfaction the inimitable little epic, "The Rooneys;" or the tale of how the family of Rooney attended the Ball on the completion of the ocean telegraph. It is one of those peculiarly happy hits at the absurd pretensions of the upstarts of the republic which occasionally are got off by some fortunate wit. The pretensions, the ignorance, and would-be aristocratic bearing of the Alderman and his family are excellent satires on a class of society too well known throughout all the States. It is an admirable literary effort, and should have a large sale. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have the

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- The contents of this popular publication for the month of March are as follows :-

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WILLIAM G. CROWFLL, Secretary

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandlise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY TEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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William S. Grant,
Rebert W. Leaming,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866. 82,306,851.96, Capitar,
Accrued Surplus
Premiums
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER 85,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms DIRECTORS.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPOBATED 1784. CHARTER PERPETUAL CAPITAL, \$500,00

Assets, January 8, 1867, \$1,763,267 33. INSURES MARINE.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS DIRECTORS ARTHUR G. COFFIN. President.

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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS,&C. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY. AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notic All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS

GOODS in full variety.

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WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES. From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos,

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wine Bitters,
ANGELICA,
BUERRY,
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CLARET,
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CHAMPAGNE,
the pure juice

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GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES Pure California Champagne, Made and prepared as if done in France, from pu California Wine, and taking the place of Importe

Champagne. The undersigned would call the atten o. W Dealers and Botel Ecepers to the foll which may give a correct idea o the quality or their

"Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Oct 25, 1866,
"Messie. Houchen & Co. —
"Gentlen en:—Baying siven your California Champagne a tholough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think tithe best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO." CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN BOUCHER & CO.

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SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops, Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers applied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms,

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

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A MMONIATED PHOSPHATE AN UNSURPASSED PERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pointoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertifizing Saits.
Price \$40 per ton of 200 pounds. For sale by the WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

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CUTLERY A fine assortment of POCKET an TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, R./
ZOR STROPS, LADIES' SOUSSON
PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD S

185 C, 78tore, No. 125 Fourth TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNOT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning. Evening, Weekly, Funday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; fogether with the New York dailes weeklies, etc.

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EMOV

To accommodate our continually increasing businees, we have taken the commodious room.

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING, S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESSUT Sts., (Entrance on Sixth street), Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON. J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadylphia Office. philadelphia, February 2, 1867,;

E M O V A L. E. H. THARP. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Unite

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street, DREER & SEARS, formerly of Golosmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold

ROOFING.



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STREEP) COVER ED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LiQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years, LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot, Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART, II 26m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street,

ROOFING. OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOF-ING-CLOTH, and codied with LIQUID GETTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEARY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as state. For TIN, COFFER, ZINC, and LRON ECOFF this Paint is the ne plus after of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impery lous covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a become a religious desired by the protection of the control of the protection of the pr orough protection against leaks by rust or other-ise. Price only from one to two cents per square TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MANNOTH ROOFING COMPANY. RECREASES & EVERETT, 1216m No. 302 GREEN Street.

LUMBER.

1867. SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS
AND PLANK.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1St COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2 25, 3, and 4 Inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL, PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867. BUILDING! BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELA WARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867. CEDAR AND CYPRESS LONG UEDAR SHINGLES, SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES, COOPER SHINGLES, FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS. No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS. 1867. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867. SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp
No. 2860 SOUTH STREET. 7 -SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand, a large and varied assorment Building Lumber. 520

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS,-THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosec Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 16th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4% miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosec Mountain, to the town of North Adams. Adams.
The Eastern End has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 350 reet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be cultared to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The Western End is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1160 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The Central End of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 3000 cubic yards. cobic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any

will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Bulldings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts: and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Botton, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUPE.

JAMES M. SHUTE, ALVAH CROCKER, CHARLES HUDSON, Commissioner Boston January 30, 1867

SLATE MANTELS SLATE MANTELS are disurpassed for Durability Beaut Strength, and Cheapness, SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally made

J. B KIMES & CO. Nos. 126 and 2128 CHESNUT B

AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE P NYIWHOUS WIT ALC IN THE PERSONNEL PROPERTY AND LAKE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O NAME OF TAXABLE PARTIES AND POST OF TAXABLE PARTIES.